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# **A Simple Text File for Curing Rainbow Blindness**

by

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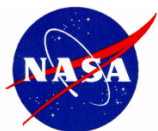
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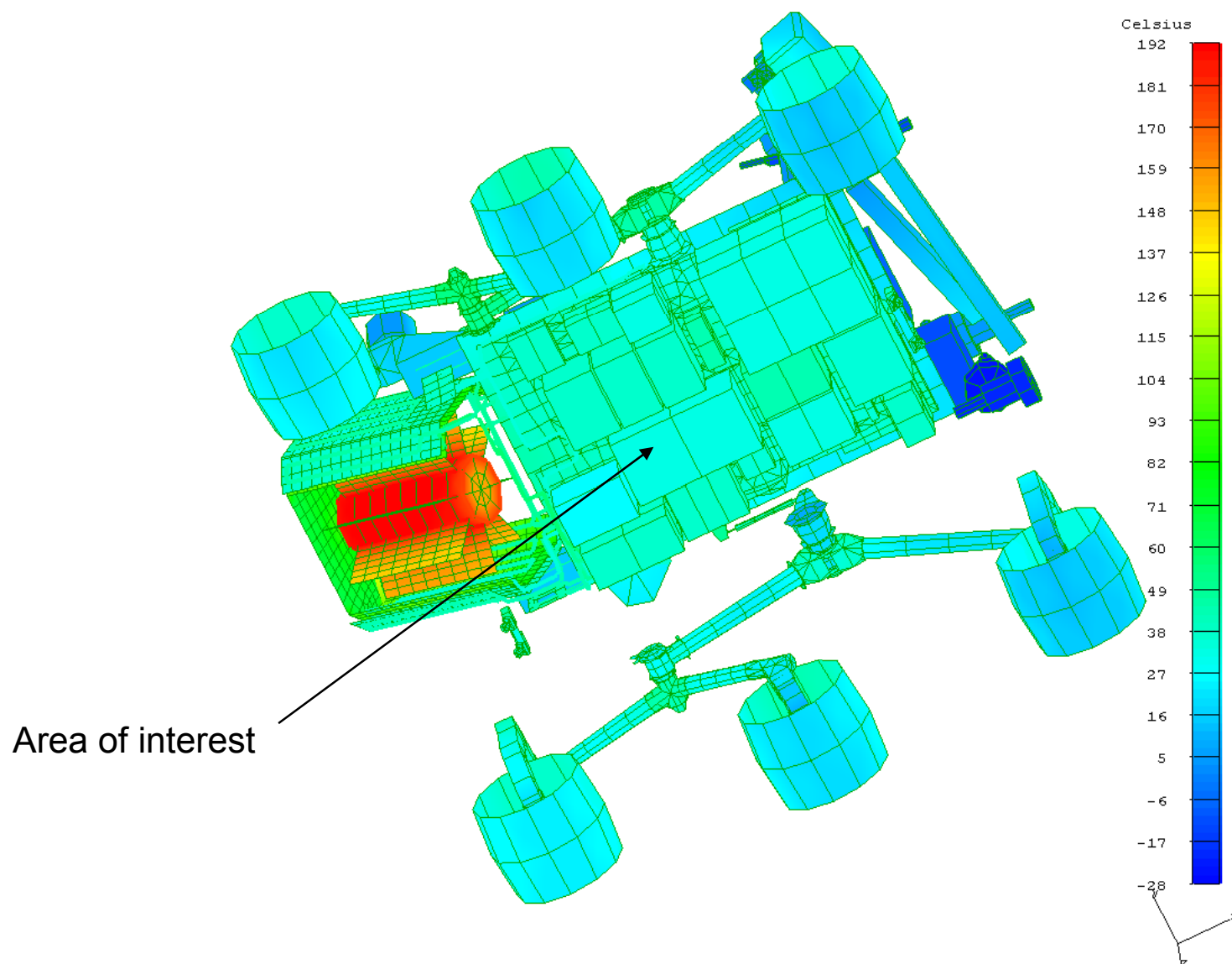
# Introduction

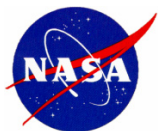


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- Large, multi-component thermal models present a post-processing challenge.
  - Temperatures for many components, with varying requirements, need to be examined.
  - False color temperature maps, or rainbows, provide a qualitative assessment of results.
  - A fast, quantitative evaluation requires something else.



# Do your temperature predictions meet requirements?

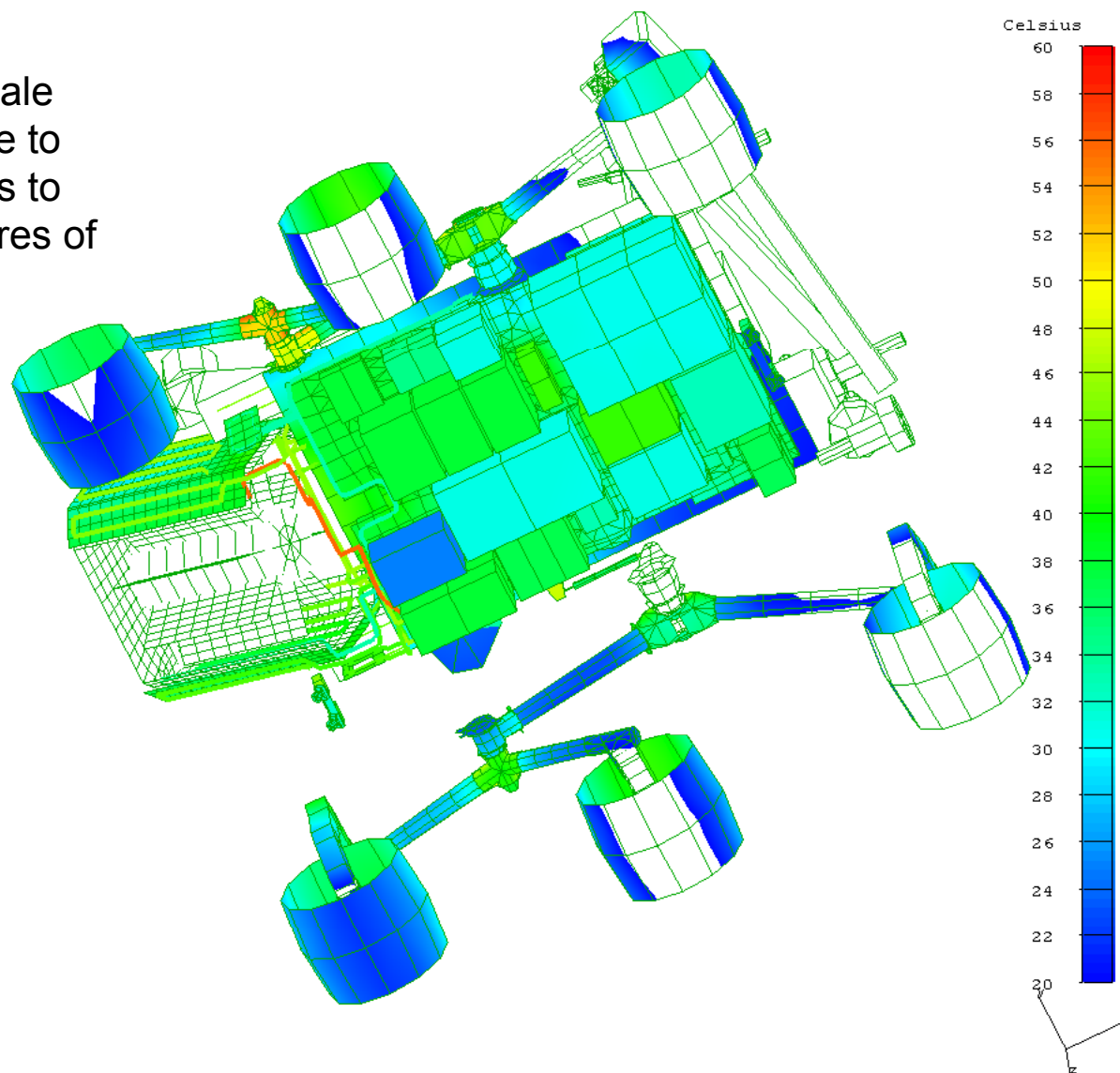


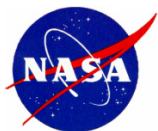


# Change scale for another rainbow



Adjusting the display scale helps, but you may have to make many adjustments to measure the temperatures of all your components.

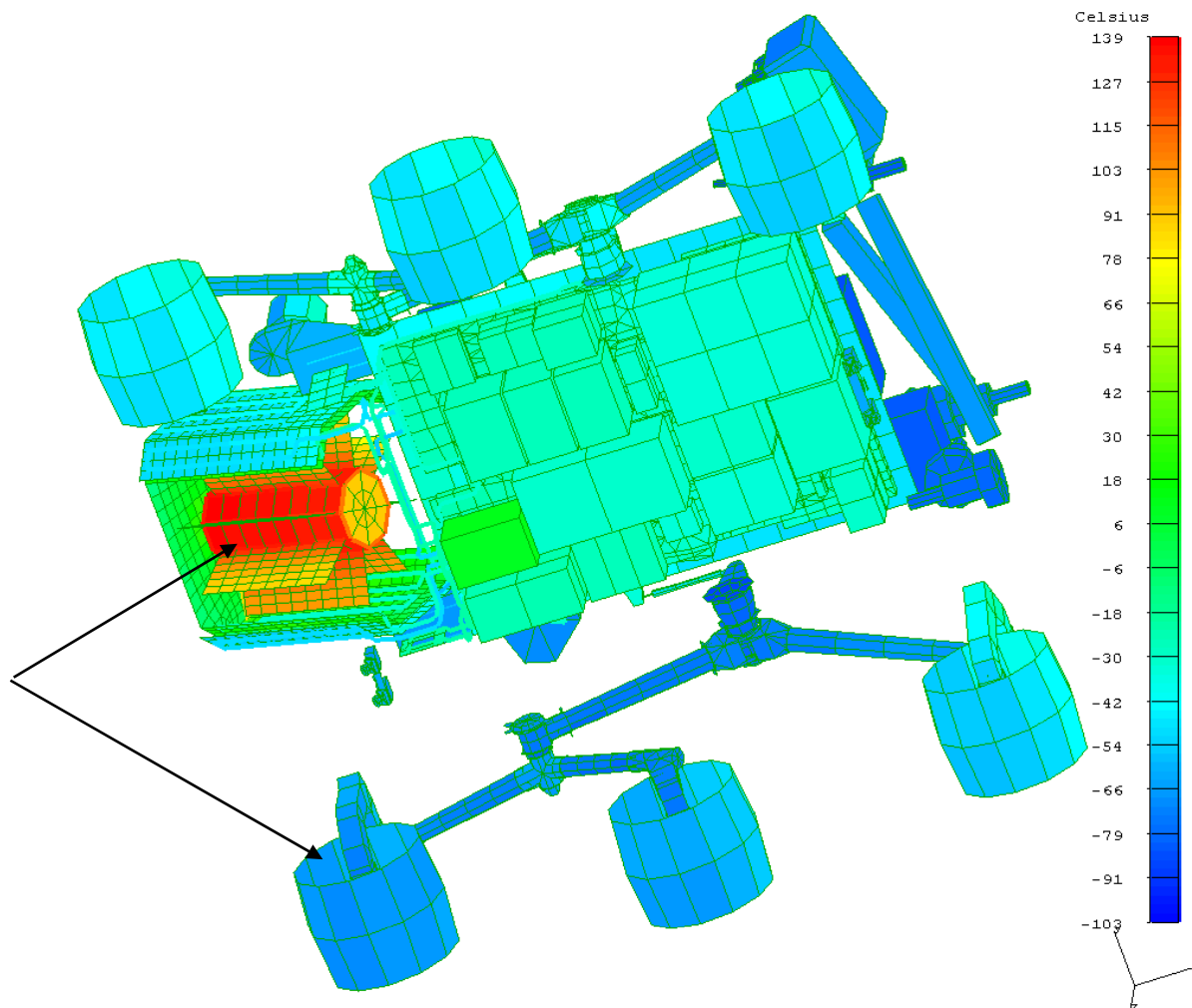


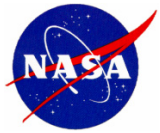


# The cold case looks like the hot case



Warm areas are always  
red- cool areas are  
always blue





## Hence, Rainbow Blindness



- 
- Your thermal design must satisfy requirements for every component- and there are many.
  - In the design phase you verify by analysis, usually with a large thermal model.
  - After a run, you need to find all the max's and min's and compare to the individual requirements.
  - Scanning every component and adjusting the display scales takes too long.
  - You need a fast way to check for requirements compliance.



Use five parameters to evaluate your design **JPL**

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- Name of the component.
- High and low temperature requirements.
- Temperature prediction.
- Does it meet its requirements?
- If it does, how close to the limits is it?



# You can get all five with a text file



TextPad - [C:\id...over\20070910\VEN\_275\_Summer\_Stycast\_3]

File Edit Search View Tools Macros Configure Window Help

Name Lower Limit Prediction, located by proportion to limits Upper Limit Violation

6263	Time 353301.				
6264	RAMP_TO_RIPA	-40.	23.	50.	
6265	BRACKET_TO_DANDE	-40.	16.	50.	
6266	RAMP_TO_ELECTRA	-35.	18.	50.	
6267	RAMP_TO_SSPA	-35.	19.	50.	
6268	SDST INTERFACE PLAT	-35.	18.	50.	
6269	RAMP_TO_RPA	-40.	20.	50.	
6270	RAMP_TO_RPAM1	-40.	19.	50.	
6271	RAMP_TO_SAM	-40.	16.	50.	
6272	RAMP_TO_DEA	-40.	16.	50.	
6273	RAMP_TO_RMCA	-40.	19.	50.	
6274	RAMP_TO_RCEA	-40.	18.	50.	
6275	RAMP_TO_RCEB	-40.	17.	50.	
6276	RAMP_TO_IMU	-39.	17.	51.	
6277	RAMP_TO_CHEMIN	-40.	17.	50.	
6278	RAMP_TO_REMS	-40.	16.	50.	
6279	RAMP_TO_APXS	-45.	16.	55.	
6280	RAMP_TO_CHEMCAM	-40.	17.	50.	
6281	R_BATTERY	-20.		30.	31.
6282	BRACKET_TO_DANPNG	-40.	12.	50.	
6283	UHF	-128.	-100.	3.	70.
6284	RPFA	-40.	-24.		50.
6285	HX_HP	-90.		36.	86.
6286	HX_CP	-90.	-14.	34.	100.
6287	SHRS	-100.		35.	100.
6288	RTG CYL 6X8 FOR FIN	65.		177.	185.
6289	RTG_FIN_ROOT	65.		175.	185.
6290					

6283 1 Read Ovr Block Sync Rec Caps





# How can you get your own subroutine?



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- You can write a simple Fortran subroutine that picks a tab position by proportion to temperature.
  - JPL's subroutine<sup>1</sup> builds a character string out of the names and temperatures.
    - Error checking is built in.
    - The subroutine evolved over several years.
  - Writing your own code does give you control over format and content.

1. Saeger, M., "Custom Post Processing Techniques for I-DEAS TMG Thermal Analysis Results", PLM World 2007



# Conclusion



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- Rainbows make pretty pictures but you can go faster with a text file.